## THE TRIBUNE.

Address of Prof. J. J. Mapes, In Defence of the Protective Policy,

Before the Whig Meeting in National Hall, on the 28th inst I shall not annoy you, said Professor Mapes, by a long returning of thanks for the honor your remarks will be confined entirely to the Tariff and ions of the two great parties relative to which are too well known to require any comment from me. If Mr. Polk and his adherents pass into power, youmay bid adieu to your present National prosperity, for he and his advocates are pledged to a war with the Tariff to the very knife. If Mr. CLAY be elected you will have chosen the father of the American System as your President, and he will be supported by a party which have steadily and uniformly been the friends and protestors of American Industry.

Being unaccustomed to address public meet ings, I must beg of you to excuse any want of arrangement in the facts I shall place before you. for at ten o'clock this morning my memoranda were not commenced.

One of the first objects of a Tariff, it is well understood, is to furnish the necessary means of supporting the expenses of the Government. Our opponents say this is the only one. Now there are three kinds of Teriffs known to us, u Horizontal Tariff, a Protective Tariff and a Discrimi nating Tariff. A Horizontal Tariff is of this kind : suppose it should be necessary to raise for the wants of the Government \$20,000,000, and imports supposed to be \$100,000,000, this system of revenue supposes an equal duty to be laid upon all imports. Let us suppose that 20 per cent. should be the rate fixed upon as necessary to raise this. I shall show in an instant that i would not only be possible to effect this at such an imposition but at no conceivable one. Suppose the amount required to defray the expenses of the Government to be \$20,000,000, and the Secretary reports the probable imports at \$100,-000,000; then a Horizontal Tariff would mean a duty of 20 per cent. on all articles, whether we could create them or not.

This would protect those which now pay fit. teen per cent. or iess, and consequently would manufactured at home and not imported .-The imports would fail to \$75,000,000, and to defray the expenses of the Government a duty of 30 per cent, would become necessary, which in e ut or less, and thereby reduce the hap it's to fifty millions and in consequence the duty would raised to forty per cent which would protect the thirty-five por cent. articles, until by diminuton of import and consequent increase of duty, we should raise our oranges in hot houses and tea upon the tops of stoves. From these facts it must be evident that no horizontal rate of duty rem one to one thousand per cent, would pro

There are many other objections: it would disorganize many of those portions of home industry, in which large capitals had previously been invested under the guarantee of former legisla-An an instance we will quote Frint Glass. This article is composed principally of Oxyde o Lead and Silex, or common sea sand. Under our present Tariff Load paid a duty of five per cent and Flint Glass forty per cent. : with a horizontal Tariff, the duty on Lead would be raised sage of a Horizontal Tariff, every glass house in the country had ceased to work. Under the Tariff of 1842, they have not only resumed operations, but by home competition the price has been reduced below the foreign cost at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill : and those speci-mens exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute possessed a higher refractive force, and greater whiteness than the foreign article.

The Brush makers, in common with man other manufacturers, would also be sufferers by Horizontal Tariff. Bristles, which are free, and Brushes which pay a high duty, would then be taxed alike, and this branch of industry thereby be annihilated.

DISCRIMINATING TARIFF-Such a Tariff, the one now in operation, was intended by its framer to be. It is understood to levy high duties on those articles which we can grow or manufac ture, and low duties on those which we cannot but the same amount of revenue to be collected as proposed by a Horizontal Tariff. It can be of no consequence to the consumer, provided he uses an equal amount of Shoes and Coffee, whether he pay forty per cent. duty or shoes and nothing on coffee, or whether he pay twenty per cent. on each; but to the country at large it would make a difference equal to the parting with the precious metals to the total value of the shoes, instead of retaining it in the country as part of our circulating me

To bring Wheat from Michigan to this market costs at the least twenty five cents a bushal for mere transportation and expenses. Previous to the present discriminating Turiff, it cost much less to bring it from Germany - say from Bremen.
What was the consequence? That we were What was the consequence thereby furnishing with a market and protecting the German Farmer, to the injury of our own countrymen; and the Distilleries of this city (I can speak of one in particular) were busy distilling

It is true that our present Tariff has some inc qualities, but they are of too insignificant a kind to warrant any friend of his country being willing to disturb the whole subject, under the present excited state of politics, for such trifles.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.- This form of Tariff has many advocates; and instead of levying duties | ble, intended for the occasion, and to die in penfor revenue with incidental protection, as with a Discriminative Tariff, it would levy duties for Protection, leaving the Revenue as an incidental loudly trumpeted, England fully protects her loudly trumpeted. Protective duty acts as a direct tax upon the consumer for the support of the manufacturer.

rse positions is true, as I shall

## NEW-YORK DAIN TRIBIN

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1844.

three years will not be more than sufficient to placing a high duty upon its export in her own markets for part of our Cotton and Tobacco. pay the deficiency of the next five, for, as quali-vessels. "When those acts became known "The Secretary of the Treating Anglets to these are pay the deficiency of the next five, for, as quality by competition is improved, the necessity of import is obviated, and the amount of imports will be so I assened as to make this early excess, very desirable to the wants of Government.

"The Secretary of the Treasury states that we employ in the transportation of our agnesitural products to these exploring the foregrees, at the suggestion of the growing that the sum of the part of our outcome and rooseed.

"The Secretary of the Treasury attention of our agnesitural products to these exploring the transportation of our agnesitural products, and or agnessing the foregrees, at the suggestion of the growing that the sum of the part of our contains and rooseed.

"The Secretary of the Treasury very desirable to the wants of Government. Sel with Plaster of Paris, and draying an entry
We think this answers the objection of our op. into our Country, after the 4th day of July next ponents in relation to and overgrown treasury, ensuing, of the flag of any Nation or her Colonies

arising out of high protective duties. When the which so excluded American trade." I am sorry to say that such prompt ket for the Agriculturis, and this market is modifies, merely because they are foreign, the legislation on the part of our Government has arising out of high protective duties. When the which so excluded American vessels from their mass of the community cannot object to their defraying the expenses of the government, for by

In a late Speech made by Gen. Tel madge, he them alone will foreign products be made use of,

Committee have done me, nor must you expect a stances in support of my assertion relative to de. tributed to the formation of the present Constituset political speech, for I am no politician. My crease of price by home competition, I would tion. The second time was after the War of 1812, state that in the year 1840 Pennsylvania alone and Mathew Carey informs us that the price of produced \$22,000,000 worth of iron. Nature labor was reduced to thirty cents a day. The its effects upon our National prosperity, the opin- has there supplied the ore and coal in alternating third experiment was at the expiration of the factures in 1849, which did not exist in 1841, curses of an offended country, worse than the strata and they have only to build their furnaces at the mountain side, throwing it in at the top, culties under which we have since suffered. and shipping from its mouth I:on to the value before stated. During the last year of the Com- plethorn of success in 1844, and we think that promise Act and previous to the passage of the the advocates of Free Trade should blush at and we now call upon a sister State whom by improper legislation we have stripped of an by authority for the benefit of the Lords of the come nearly equal to the whole expenses of our General Government, per annum, to pay promptly a debt, her inability to do which arises out of false legislation alone.

The necessity of Protection to our paper me kers is peculiarly evident. On the passage of the present Tariff they consumed annually \$5.000, 000 worth of American rags, which the legislative policy of other countries will not permit to be exported from this, they being a prohibited article. Should our paper mills not have received the slight protection which they asked? These rags would not have been consumed. The habit o saving them would have passed into disuse, and we should have been losers at least to the amount of this \$5,000,000. These rags are furnished principally from the six cotton growing States.

The article of Nails which, within the memory of every person present, were worth ten cents p pound, by competition alone guaranteed by Protection has been reduced in price to 44 cents.

Refined Sugars which were sold at 14 cents at the time of the passage of the present Tariff, are the present Tariff was active for a few months now sold at 104 cents a pound, and of a quality superior to those manufactured at that date.

The mere improvements in qualities alone is a strong argument in favor of Protection. No loconotive boiler is now built in England of any other than American boiler plate iron, its strength and ductility being entirely superior to any other -The sum kept in the country by the protection on nails, boiler plate, and other articles of iron, by the present protective policy, which would otherwise be sent abroad to pay for these articles is now more than equal to four times the expenses of our Government or of the total amount of re venue collected.

FREE TRADE .- We have now reached that political paradox FREE TRADE, a very pretty axiom, which England has used as mothers de the word lullaby to sing her colonies to sleep .-She is so fond of it that she has printed hundreds of thousands of copies of the effusions of that political Peter Parley called Adam Smith, one reading of which is sufficient to discourage any system of abstract truth. Its docuriors are those of the adventurer who, in company with an Incian, found a stray horse, and proposed a division of the spoils, he said, "I'll take the horse and you may take the saddle, or, if you prefer it, you may take the saddle and I'll take the horse." The Indian answered. "You me all saddle, you you all horse." If England would refer other nations to Gee's work on Political Economy, (which, by the by, was published for the use of the Lords of the Tressury alone, and has never been publicly circulated,) she would exhibit the plics. fact that her advice to others and her practices for

herself are at variance.

It it were possible to find any two of our opponents who would describe what they mean by Free Trade alike, or any one who could clearly make us understand what he means by Free lem petitioned Congress not to protect the cotton however, appears at last to have awarened to the make us understand what he means by Free manufacturers for said they we send eleven fact of her position.

Trade, we might possibly become converts; but manufacturers for said they we send eleven fact of her position.

I will now refer to a few of the beneficial reto twenty per cent. and that on glass lowered to like the drunken man, who was asked to give a

Now for the practices of England as Free Traders. Throw out Cotton, and she charges us an average duty on our products of 330 per cent! In the year 1840 she received of the Tabacco crop of Kentucky and Virginia \$3,380,000, and charged a duty thereon of \$22,557,000. The Kentucky and Virginia planters get but 3 cents

revenue of the United States.

When she makes a mistake or oversight in her legislation, we soon convince her that our na-tional ingenuity is capable of profiting by it. We would cite as an example Wooden Clocks-not properly enumerated in her Tariff. A majority of her cottages are already supplied with these time-keepers; and if they should be of no other service to her, they will at least teach her uneducated peasantry to count from one to twelve. product equal to two thirds the value exported. England professes to legislate for honor. This reminds me of an anecdote related by Cambresais in his compilation from the European Ana.

A French officer in conversation with a Swiss

General, remarked, "Why is it that you Swiss each fight for that which we stand most in need

As a farther specimen of English Free Trade principles, until within a few years, she would not permit her artisans to leave her soil; and up to this time, her jealousy of Russia has prevented the export of cotton machinery to that country.
An American, traveling in Russia, intimated to the Emperor that it could be obtained in America of an equal quality. The consequence was, that of an equal quality. The consequence was, that the machinists of Lowell have since sent more than \$200,000 of cotton machinery to Russia. Norris, of Philadelphia, is now in Russia, erect ing works for the manufacture of locomotive engines; and the fame of American ingenuity will be driven through Russia at the rate of 40 miles per hour. Notwithstanding the boasted liberality of England, she suffered the American Whitney, who invented her spinning jenny-the cause of her present prosperous condition—to be cheated out of his patent right by a fresh made law quib-

result. Its enemies argue that it is calculated to inflate the Treasury of the country, and that the Pressury of the country, and that the Sca Bubbles, South American Mining, &c. &c. an amount nearly equal to the gold and silver cir-

by high duties for protection, during the first (meaning the vessels of the United States,) and away those markets from us, and leave us only by direct hammering when cold. In England | SA \DS' SARSAPA HILLA

them alone will foreign products be made use of, when those of domestic origin can be afforded of an equal quality at a less price.

The effects of Protection on the prosperity of a country cannot be doubted, and as farther instances in support of my assertion relative to decrease of price by home competition, I would the rease of price by home competition, I would to the reason of the prosperity of the results were perhaps serviceable then, as they constitutely the reason of the present Constitution. The second time was after the War of 1812, and the reason of the present Constitution of the present Constitution. The second time was after the War of 1812, and the reason of the present Constitution of the present Constit stated we have three times tried Free Trade, and

Compromise Act, and then produced the diffi-Contrast this position of 1841 with our present their perseverance in error. Gen. Talimadge then read from the work of John Gee, published Treasury of England, and never put into general circulation, (the only copy of which in the United States is in his possession,) the following extract:

States is in his possession,) the following extract:

"To take the right way of judging of the increase or decrease of the riches of the Nation by the trade we drive with foreigners, is to examine whether we receive moner from them, or send them ours; for five export more goods than we receive, it is most ceram that we shall have a balance brought to us in gold and silver, and the mint will be at work to coin that gold into the send of the send o

This argument has proved a prophecy in relation to our country.

From the year 1836 to 1840, inclusive, the

verage amount of coinage at the United States Mint was little over \$3,000,000; in 1841, the last year of the odious Compromise Bill, it sank to \$2,500,000; in 1842 it will be recollected that only. The coinage rose to over \$4,000,000. In 1843 the first entire Tariff year it was increased to within \$34 000 of \$12,000,000, and in the present year, the increase will be found to be much greater. The retention of real wealth by the increase in our manufactured products is here clearly illustrated, and the present plentitude of Capial is to attributed to this larger coinage by our Government.

ene endeavors to make us believe she legislates for the world —In this she fails. As a proof of the estimate in which she holds the responsibility of manufacturing communities, it is only neces sary to state, that while the loan required by Mas 84chusetts for the completion of her Western Railroad, was speedily taxen, all at low rates, by English capitalists, the bonds of our General Government lay sluggishly on the market for want of purchasers. The single State of Messa. chusetts alone creates a larger amount of manu factures per annum than the value of the whole otton crop of the six cotton-growing States In 1840, just previous to the prostration of manu-Act, her manufactures produced \$90,000,000. In 1841 it was comparatively nothing. In 1844, it will swell to an amount far beyond the hopes of the most sarguine. It will be recollected that this State is nearly a sterile, barren waste, and with the exception of a small section of country in the to the production of her own agricultural sup denies us a market-for our agricultural products.

lem petitioned Congress not to protect the colton ships per annum to the East Indies, with two not manufacture them at less than thirty cents per yard, Congress did not listen to this epecious what is the consequence? By the effect of home manufactured. Let us now examine what is the effect of this Salem manufacturing alone, even if the amount in goods were no greater than previously imported, on the monetary position of the country. In the first place it prevents the exportation of \$200,000 specie per annum; it brings home \$573.903 per annum, it gives employment to several thousand hands and supplies a market to our agriculturits for an amount of These differences in amount had they been received at any one time, in the precious metals during the late prostration would have given more real benefit to the country than all the supposed protection paid by owners to manufacalways fight for money, while we Frenchmen tures would amount to in any one year, besides fight for honor!" The Swiss answered, "We the fact, that it furnishes the working men with his shirt at six cents per yard, instead of 23; and all these advantages are attributable to the legis. lative protection afforded to the one town of Sa-

lem alone. The effect of a Protective Tariff upon Agriculture is important. Nine tenths of our population are Farmers, or employed in Agriculture, and must not be called upon to dispute with Bavariket but in our manufactories? Let us look how they feel the effect of Protection on Manufacto. ries in a single article. The annual crop of Pota. at 22 etc. per yard, being equal in quality and o toes in a single article. The annual crop of rote, toes in the United States in 1840 was 109,000,000 of bushels. The value of this crop, at thirty ed at a cost of 37½ cents per yard.

Our ingenious countryman, Mr. Burden of Our ingenious countryman, Mr. Burden of cents a bushel, is \$35,700,000. If we except the Cotton and Tobacco crops, four times the annual value of the whole Agricultural produce of the United States is shipped to Great Britain.

The total of value of the Agricultural products of the United States in 1840 was \$1 252,000,000, and other than Cotten and Tobacco. We export scarcely four per cent. of these products, and hese to six ports alone-the Danish West Indies. the Dutch West Indies, Cuba, Brazil, the Phil lippine Islands, and other Spanish Islands. Of hese are the following sums in detail:

Cotton, Rice and Tobacco, amounted to Flour, grain, and bread stuffs Beef, Fork, Tallow, Butter and Cheese.	. \$1,914,1 2,191,6
Live anymals, Horses, Mules and Shhep Trumber, Launber, Naval Stores, and Asbes Potatoes and Apples.	1,204,9 38,8
	\$6,363,1
Tallow Candles, and Soap \$245,347 Manufactuers of Cotton 807,348	- 1,052,6
	\$7,415,8
Products of the Fisheries	- 1,974,1
Total	\$9,390,0
All this is shipped to six ports alone.	Now,
the horizontal Tariff was to go into e	nect, u

These facts show the necessity of a home man

tures, and the export of the surplus of manufac-

This single instance of consumption by manu from the absence of protection in that year, is a anathemes of the Church of Rome. and the Agriculturist who cannot count these efnize his own interest.

Our Agriculturist of the South-I mean the

six Cotton-growing States, viz: South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee—headed by Mr. Caihoun, have been most loud in their complain's against a Protective Tariff, asserting that they paid the protective duty which went to support the Manufactures of the North. This is untrue, and can be very easily shown, to a demonstration. We will clie a few articles which the politicians of those States have particularly selected, and overwhelm them with their own figures. First, paper. They furnish, too, 9.10 of all the American rays used in its manufacture, and receive \$5,000,000 per annum for these rags. Now for their position as consumers babitants in the United States, and but 1,481, 122 of these were residents of the Cotton-growing States. Therefore, while they receive 9 10 of nay less than 1 7 of the protective duty on paper addition to the fact, that the \$5,000,000 which they receive for their rags would be entirely lost to them if paper was not protected.

We have now 600 paper mills in operation in t tates, giving active use to a capital of \$16,000,000, In a speech made at the Anniversary of the

American Institute by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart of Va. he called the attention of the audience to the fact that while the product of these six States, Cotton paid : duty of but five per cent. in the English market, the Agricultural products of all ther States paid an average duty of 330 per cent. and their immediate neighbors, Virginia and Kentucky, a duty of nearly 1000 per cent. on their Tobicco crop when shipped to a British port. Thus they are in receipt of both home and

foreign protection. Our cotton growing politicians seem to forget the fact that England is using strong exertions to raise Cotton in her own Es India Colonies, and her whole legislation with Egypt is with a view of becoming favored customers for her Cotton. If the cotton manufacturers of this country should be a few years withnt Protection, the Southern planter might have the satisfaction of seeing his negroes clad in Egyptian Cottons, spun and woven in England. One of these States, Louisiana, receives a very large share of the protection of the present Tariff. Her supposed crop of Sugars this year will reach, as per the statements of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce nearly 200,000,000 lbs. and this is protected by a duty on foreign Sugars of 21 cents per pound. Her own consumption, immediate vicinity of Boston, totally inadequate in connection with the other five cotton-growing to the production of her own agricultural supplies being but 24,150,000 lbs. of her crap; and She therefore becomes the customer of this calculation supposes that the 45,463 free New York and the Far West, and as her con- colored and the 1,408,236 slaves consume Sugar sumption increases with the progress of her man- in the same ratio as an equal number of persons ufactures, she supplies that which foreign policy in the Northern States. Their Molasses, of which the amount is very large, is also protected But a few years since, the merchants of Sa by a high duty on foreign Molasses. Louisiana,

however, appears at last to have awakened to the the same amount. During the last year of the last year of the last Compromise Act in anticipation of the passion of the passio cents per yard, while the home manufacturer can genuity which have been brought to bear upon American manufactures. Almost every article exhibited at the late Fair of the American Instieasoning, but protected the manufacturers, and tute show great improvement in quality. Cloths Cassimeres, Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, Shirt. competition alone \$200,000 will now build a ings, &c. &c. are all equal to the best imported cotton factory at Salem and create a cargo of articles. The Flint Glass there exhibited has a per lb. over expenses for their Tobacco. Let the same quality of goods, which are put on England practice the Free Trade principle she board at six cents per yard and exported to Can. would teach, and on this article alone we should ton, the very place we formerly imported from, benefit in amount larger than the present total and sold at a lower price than they can there be arts of design have formed a part of the common quently the English silversmith has often to appeal to the designs of the French timm in to beau-tify his work; and with the exception of those improvements in the application of the fine arts to the mechanic arts which were introduced into England by the energy of Wedgewood, she has stood comparatively still, leaving the field of ornamental design to the French. Our manufacturers, however, have profited by her supineness, and the best artists have been employed to add beauty to their designs. The lamp Candelabras, &c. &c. exhibited at the late Fair were rare specimens of graceful form and artistical finish. The quality of the Or mola was fully cal finish.

equal to the best French. Some time since, one of our largest importers of French Goods imported a large quantity of Calicoes of superior quality and elegant patterns. Some four weeks before the opening of the Fair having sold his goods, he presented his pattern cords to a commission merchant of this city, who immediately sent them to a friend, a m inufacturer at the East. The Importer before spoken of visited the Fair, and there saw a quantity of Cali coes which he mistook for those which he had imported, and complained that French goods should be admitted at our Fair. The manufacturer, who happened to be present, sold him a large quantity

Troy, has constructed a machine by which he manufactures several tons of Iron a day into Horse Shoes, and these are entirely superior to those previously made, at a cost very little above that of Bar Iren; he has also constructed another machine which will make Spikes enough per day to lay ten miles of Rulboad. Horse Shoe Nails were also exhibited made by machinery, of good quality. Needles were also exhibited this year fully equal in quality to the English.

Improvements in the process of tanning have also been very great. The President of the Institute were a pair of boots four days before the elosing of the Fair, the leather of which had been

they find it necessary, in consequence of the in ferior quality of their boiler iron, to construct a frame of a house; to this the boiler plates are attached, the edges are butted together to supbursting out during the process of riveting. A separate row of rivers is to many cases required length to pass through both the plate and bar, when a right angle turn is required. An Lof iron must first be formed and the boiler plate riveted o each of its edges. In this country no such frame is required, the sheets are lapped over each other, the rivers passing through the edge of the When right angle or any other turns two sheets. are required, they are obtained by mere bending the sheets

With these remarks, fellow citizens, I have the subject of the Tariff in your hands, feeling confident that you will religiously perform that duty,

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE. PAMPHLETS, GATALOGUES, CHECKS, CARDS, INSURANCE POLICIES, BILLS OF LADING, SHARKER POLICIES.

DILLO OF LADINE.

CIRCULARS.

CONCULARS.

TOUR PART EXECUTED A TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY.

STROK—DUNGING the Part.

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GAYLORD & ALEXANDER, Are prepared to execute Binding for BOOKSELLERS, UBLIC LIBRARIES and private individuals. N. R. Particular attention paid to rehanding Old Books, Pe-odicals, Music, &c., in good style and at reasonable rates, Persons visiting the site. omeas, Music, &c., in good style and at reasonable rates. Persons visiting the city can have their books rebound at commerce. 27 if

ROSWELL GOES informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. nown as the Graham House, 63 Barciny street, by sidding to the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate tranis the adjoining roots, and is prepared to accommodate and signal or permanent Boarlers on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet house, and freedom from the funnes of also shot and to bacco, are invited to partonize this neurse. The Vegotable System, with the choicest selection of fronts, &c. which the market affords, will be strictly adherent to, but a table will be served for those who prefer the ordinary mode, or mixed diet.

Choton Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, free.

5 if

ROSWELL GOSS.

Tribune office, 190 Nasau-street, Thomson's CLAY MEDAL-The Medallion is an acknowledged likeness, and pronounced a musicr-piece of art. Price \$10 perhundred. Orders from Clay Clubs solicited.

clay-st.-Joel Shew, M. D. Practitioner. Those who can-not get relief by drugs, are invited to try Nature's best medicine. The location is airy and pleasant, and the conveniences mple for the full treatment by Water. The poor advised gra tuitously.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.-This Institution has issued, during the month of October, Fifty-Eight policies, viz:

month of October, Filly-Eigin pouces, 12.
To Merchants. 22 To Clergymen.
"Clerks 4 Physicians
Brokers. 1 Lawres.
"Cashiers of Banks 1 Farmers
"Cashiers of Banks 1 Farmers
"Civil Engineers 2 Teachers.
"Civil Engineers 2 Teachers.
"Artists 1 Ladies. SAMURE HANNAY, Secretary,
MINTURN POST, Physician. 11 Im

ic Dr. Phinneys's Family Pills constantly for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, 78 Pulton street, 273 Brondway, and 77 East Brondway.

THE GREAT REMEDY

THE GREAT RESIEDY
COUGHS, ASTHMA, COLDS,
THE PIRST STAGES OF
CONSUSTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
PULMONARY ORGANS.
DR. WISTAR'S BALBASS OF WILD
XTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A POST-MASTER,
Lated PEMBROGY, Washington Co. Maine, April 20th
IS4-MR, ISAAC BUTTS—bear Sur-At the request of
of many of my friends in the place and vicinity who are afflicted with concurptions and liver complaints, I take the liberty of asking you to appoint someone in this county as agent to
self WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and to
send hing a few dezen, as there is none of it for sale within two

by of asking you to appoint some one in this county as agent to sell WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILLD CHERRY, and to send him a few dozen, as there is none of it for sale within two hundred mites from this. I have no doubt that it would meet with a ready sale if it were where it could be procured without too much experie and daing.

My wife was attracked about six months since with what the obstractions called the first stage of consumution—a complaint very provident in this section of the country. Having seen the lickem advertised in August.

200 MILES FROM HERE. 201

I took the pairs to send there for a bottle of it, which she took, and which healed her so much that I seet for two bottles more, which she has also taken, and she now says that she has not felt so well for six years as she does at this time. All those who have inquired of me and accertained what effect the Balsem had, are anxious to have some for sale in this vicinity, which is the cause of my writing to you! mail whether you conclude to send some, and if so, to whom, in order that it may be known where it can be had. I am, with respect, your, &c.

The whole country is fast learning that no medicine—no physicina—no preparations of any kind whatever—can equal it. Witars Balsam of Wild ther?

LY BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—The genuine is sold in New-York, only by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann-st. Price 28 (4) per hattle.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.-H. & S. RAYNOR, Book NI sellers, 76 Bowery, have made arrangements for a suppl of Music for the Piano, and will hereafter keep a general as sortment of Songs, Waltzes, Gallops, Dances, Quickstern Marches, Quadrilles, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. All of the best editions and at the lowest prices. N. B.—New Music received as soon as published.

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100 cashs best London Emery—exacted numbers.
100 cashs best London Emery—exacted numbers.
100 cases English refined Borax—113 ibs each.
20,000 Scotch Fire Brick.
100 barreis Ground Fumics Stone, suitables for cabinet coach and clock makers. For sale by
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WILLS-BUTCHED, YELLOW AND OPAQUEA large assortment. Also, Russia Quills by the bile, to

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WILLS-BUTCHED, YELLOW AND OPAQUEPRANCE & LOUTE EL.

Magnifecturine Statuegery, 77 Marden lane. A GENCY FOR BEST PENNSYLVANIA BOILER

A IRON.—The subscribers. Agents for one of the best int kert of Boiler Iron in the United States, will receive orders for all descriptions of Iron suitable for Locomotives, Boots, Flue &c. ect to any length or pattern which may be desired. The quality of the Iron is warranted to be superior.

SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. 30 Bread-st. 1,000 REAMS HARDWARE PAPER-

1,000 19:24 21:31 22:30 50:39 21:32 22:32 50:35 21:47 51:32 24:38 30:40 36:40 629 For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip o29 For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

200 REAMS SUPERFINE TISSUE. White, green, blue, o29 pink, and assorted color, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

SUPERFINE AND FINE CGLORED PAPERS—19-24, 025, 20-25, 20-26, 20-

nl 47 Exchange.

J. AHRENS & CO. MONROE HALL, cer. Pearl and Centre-streets, Ball, Drill and Dancing School.

Every Sunday Free Concerts.

Every Monday Free Concerts.

Furnished rooms with board for Gentlemen.

630 lm\*

be able clearly to illustrate. Since the formation of our Government, 834 articles in our Tariff have received protection, howe competition alone, the processing have received protection, has reduced the price below the formation of coax and charge, exclusive of duty, at the time they became protected. And we deep our opposents to find an exception to this natural law, when supported by American injenuity.

The characteristic of the Irish people is withing the Americans may be said to be inventing goings. This, genilemen, is true to a provering flow to a fault, for there is not a single difficulty over which the invention of our country. Mee, when once applied to it, has not achieved a trumph.

If this retionale be true, and we do not think it can be controverted, then the excess of receipts.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IM-PURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYS.

TEM, VIZ: rofula, or King's Evil, Racumotism, Obstinate Cutans ous Eroptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Bietches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Heid, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Subborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciutica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious Diseases arising from an injuction of the following of Mercury, sectes, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this

Preparation

If there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the posression of it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of reacting thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor, The scrotulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had ground hopeleasty for years under custaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other one plaints springing from a decaugement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rach of decase, and now, with recencrated conditations, glass testify to the efficacy of this mestimable preparation. The following certificates recently received will be read

of if

Thomson's Clay Medal. For sais at the tude and respect, we are your, &c. tude and respect, we are your, &c. SolfTHMAYD. Solding affect.

duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude, due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow be enge, that those similarly afflicted, may be induced to try this valuable remedy—Sanot's Sarsopardia.

Yours, with respect, &c.

DANIEL FOX.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D.
SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, N. Y.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. Price 31 per bottle—six bottle for \$5.

SATINETS.—65 cases Black, Brown, Blue and Fancy Mixed, Plain and Striped Satinets for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, 14 3t 43. Exchange Place.

A MES'S SHOE KNIVES—A full assortment, for sale by J AMES WEEKES, 81 Maiden Lane, up stairs. CLOTHS-37 cases Black and Fancy coloured Cloths of various prices and qualities for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, a4 3t 47 Exchange Place.

n4 3: 4 Exchange Place.

CASSIMERES.—18 cases Wood and Piece. Dyed Oxford and Steel. Mixed Cassimeres for each by SPENCER, at 3t McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, at 3t Exchange Place.

BRITANNIA COFFIN PLATES—A superior article, assorted sizes, for sale by JAMES WEEKES,
and SI Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SHEEPS GREYS, 20 Cases of Sheeps Gray Cloths and
Casimeres of various qualities for sale by
McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER,
at 32 PANNES for BRITANNIA REVOLVING CASTOR FRAMES for All low to the Trade by JAMES WEEKES, at Madden Lane, up stairs.

FANCY CASSIMERES—5 cases superfine and new patterns, just received and for sale by McCURDY, ALDRIDGE & SPENCER, at 3t

T terms, just recurrence of the brig Forest is and at the foot of Russevelt st, and for rails in lost to suit purchases. In store, 500 Sacks Laverpool blown Sait, by JOHN K. WOOLSEY, 223 Front st, and for rails in lost to suit purchases. In store, 500 Sacks Laverpool blown Sait, by JOHN K. WOOLSEY, 223 Front st, and for rails in late.

BROAD CLOTHS—A general assortment of colors, of various grades, for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, 47 Exchange Place.

5 RECURDLY CLOTHS—20 cases, a general assortment, received and for sale by McCURDLY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, McCURDLY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, RUST'S PATENT BRITANNIA HAND LAMPS-A w. E. STOUTENBURGH, 143 Fulton-st. between Broadway and Nassau-st. 250 BASKETS CHAMPAGN, Anchor Brand, in quar-bland pints, for rale by PARIS R. POMEROY, of Separation of the property of the p

58 Penrist, between Broad and Coentissip.
COTTON OSNABURGS—28 in, and 7-8, heavy Cotto
Oznaburgs, for sale by Oanaburgs, for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, UMBRELLAS-12) cases Whalebone and Rattan Stocks, for mile by ADAMS, TIFFANY & CO. 75 Pine st.

SHOVELS, SPADES, &c.
SHOVELS, SPADES, &c.
500 dozen low priced Shovels and Spades.
100 do do Gran Stovels.
100 do Wood Head Rakes.
For sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO.
(30)

N EW BUCKWHEAT, FAMILY FLOUR, CORN. MEAL, &c. of choice quality, in barrels, half burrels and quarters, for sale by 18 JULT & OWEN. 12 3t 200 Front-street, cor. Beekman. SATINETTS! SATINETTS!—A few cases for sale very low, by the piece of package, to close a consignment, by n21w J. R. BLEECKER & CO. 2012 SUPEREINE AND FINE COLORED PAPERS.—15:24 20:25, 22:25, glazed and unglazed. For sale by CYRUE W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip. BRASS AND WOOD WHEEL CLOCKS—200 cases
Brass and Wood Wheel Cocks, in shipping order, for sale
by (620) SHERMAN ATWATER & CO. SHEEP'S GREY CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—20 co. McCURDY, ALDRICH & STENCER, 47 Exchange Place

DOMETS-10 cases M and 4-4, for sale by ADAMS, TIPFANY & CO. 75 Pine at. CARPETS-Fine, Superfine, and Three Ply, of new and approved patterns, from the Owner, Mills, for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, of Exchange Place.

SATINETS-20 cases low priced, for sale by ADAMS, TIFFANY & CO. 75 Pine st. CHTFINETT WARPS-Indigo Blue and 'Hartville,' for FRENCH READING-LAMPS-A new and superior art

French READING-LAMPS-A new and superior art

Gie-for tale by

BIETZ. BROTHER & CO.

No. 13 John street.

PiG 1RON-100 tons best Sco'ch,
50 tons chenp An erican,
100 tons best Axerican,
very strong, suitable for Ratifond Wheels or Machinery, for
sale by [c21 lm\*] CASS & WAED, 7t Broad st. 2000 Reams Newspaper, assorted sizes, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling slip.

WOOLEN STOCKING VARN-White and grey at manufacturer's prices, for sale by manufacturer's Prices, for sale by R. BLEECKER & CO. 29 William st. ONLY THINK OF IT, the very best of Candy is selling at OWILD's for 16 cents per pound, 451 Broadway, near Grand-IVORY BLACK-50 bbis, for sale by
J. R. BI.EECKER & CO. 59 William st.

SQUAKE IRON-500 bdb. Square Iron, 36.7 16, 9-16 and 54. of Superior quality, for sair by SHERMAN, ATWATER, & Co. 30 Broad at. YOUATT ON THE HORSE-Por sale by HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, 216 Pearl st. SATINETS-A superior article, ribbed and pinin black Satinet, for sale by E. C. STANTON, 49 Beaver st. CLOTHS.—Rlacks, Blues, Olive, Brown, low medium and E. C. STANTON.

40 Beaver-street. OARS-A lot of 30,000 feet, part of high finish, forsale by BRAZIERS AND SPIKE RODS-50 tons. assorted sizes, of the sale by BLEECKER & COTHOUT, Chiff corner John street.

of the INSEYS-Cases Plaid Linears just reserved, and for inc. by E. C. STAT TON, 40 Beaver-st. 624

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.—The subscribers have on hand, for sule, a large assortment of India-Rubber Shoes of every desirable pattern, and warranted equal to the best in the country. Also—India Rubber Ching of all descriptions, on hand and made to measure, at the Warehouse of the Newark, (N. J.) India-Rubber Factory, 53 Manden Lane, New, York, (28) I TOOP AND BAND IRON—100 tens comprising a full asH sortmest of American and English H-top Iron, part very
thin, made expressly for stair red and trusk manufacturers.
For take by BLEECKER & OOTHOUT.
Citiff corner John street. WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Henry Orson Seymour lef home the last of May to visit some friends near Bochester.—The latter part of June last he left there, manifesting a disposition of taking a voyage to sea, and his friends have hearn nothing from him since, &c. Said boy is eighteen years of ace, large of his age, light complexion, has worked about two

039 St WANTED pience insert the above.

WanteD pience insert the above.

Wone as a cook, washer and irouer, the other as char bermaid and nurse. Apply at 22 Mott-street. WHOLE NO. 1112.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, whose mik is from 7 to 2.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, whose mik is from 7 to 3.

To a healthy woman of kind disposition the place will be made agreeable. Please inquired to No. 36 Churchst. All V

TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.—The advertises wished to take besser. Address X Box 189 Park P. O. n2

SITUATION AS MUSIC TEACHER WANTED -A

BOCHESTER, N. Y. October 8, 1844.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. October 8, 1844.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

ANIES B. COLLIER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHARGERY,
then in the various cours of law and equity. They
will attend to any business that may be curring of desauds in any part of the state. The business will be under the
zeneral supervision and counted of his father.

Please add best M. M. and J. H. Collier, Planhamton,
Broome County, N. Y.

Broame County. N. Y.

all 3m

THOMPEON'S TRUSSES. Office 13 Beekman arrest. About 200 of the first physicians and surgeous of Now-York have given
their decaded preference to this Truss, as you can
on the rapture, without a back pad, which does so much many
to the spine. A fair trial being the best test of its superiority
if is applied and six days trial given, and if it does not retain
the rapture, while performing every kind of exercise of coughing, and give perfect ease; in a word, if it is not satisfactory
in every respect, the money is cheerily returned, and this is
the only condition on which you should buy any Truss. A permanent cure is easily effected, and worranted, if directions are
followed.

These sending for this Truss good getly mention the side rup-

BROWN & CO. have opened they new store on the corner of Motterteet and Chatham-square, No. 178, with 34 and 34 Hata, and a great variety of Caps and Fun. The one protocol and system, when you have strictly adhered to the one protocol system, when you have strictly adhered to the one protocol as good an article for the price charged as any establishment in the U. S. BROWN & CO. wholeselle and result Hat, Cap and Fur Store, 178 Chatham-square.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE. - The WATCHES, JEVELRY, SILVER WARE.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed their catchishment from the old stand 6. No. 287/8 Broadway, corner of Reade-at, where they would be happy to receive a continued hare of the liberal patronage which has been bestowed for the part twearly four years. Will be kept constantly on hand a full assorthent of the newest styles of Jewolry, Silver and Plated Ware. Watches of the most approved manufacture, and all articles in their line which will be afforded at the lowest market prices.

287/4 Broadway comer Reade street.

ACRESIES INWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

rrect timekeepers.

Ifor Pareds, Balls, Parties, Processions, Man Meetings, Sesandes, Concerts, Hinners, &c. call at 48 Broadway and engage DOD WORTH'S CORNET BAND. oll in

meet with a good situation by leaving a note for air. G. at this office, sharing the place where the may be seen, in at this office, sharing the place where the may be seen, in at this office, sharing the place where the may be seen, in at this other work. A large comission will be allowed. For further perficulars, apply in person, the allowed, For further perficulars, apply in person, the place of the should be under without delay to J. R. BLEFCKER & CO. OS in A. O. Williams-st. in stars.

What ED—A woman origin to the housewerk for a small versue and forty sufficiently in the corner of Third versue and Forty sufficients, in English and the corner of Third versue and Forty sufficients in English at the corner of Third versue and Forty sufficients in English at state corner. If TO POTTERS.—WANTED—By a respectable person, from Statisfordstart, in English, a situation as SIPER INTENDENT OF A POTTERY in any besithy part of the limited States, who has had upwards of twenty very branch—having a good knowledge of chun, earthen and roders bodies, colors and glazes. Can produce indeputable references for the time above specified. Her a family, including one of each branch, who has been brought up in all the working departments,—Application, personal only letter, to the care of J. Jenkins, cover of Greene and Morris streets, Jappey City, N. J. es lin esd.

STUATION AS MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—A

STUATION AS MUSIC TEACHER openhagen, is de arous to make an engagement with a boarding school either in the City or Country for instruction on the piano. Heing a graduate of the University of Copenhagen, he would also be able to instruct in the old languages. He roses to the Danish Countl at New-York. Address D. A. W. at the office of this old line.

October 10, 1844.
Thos, H. Rochester, Rochester; Addison Gazdiner, do; C. T. Annelen, do; Raiph Lester, do; James Sevmour, do; Geo, R. Tark, do; Everard Peck, do; Chas, M. Lee, do; Selah Minchews, do; Luther Tucker, Albany, Pennyman, Wicks & Lo, do; C. & L. Dennison & Co. New-York; Eli Hart & Co, do; David Lenvitt, do; Hoadly, Pholys & Co. do; John Gilhon & Co. do. LAW CARD—Collection of Debts in the North-Mest,—E. B. WASHBURNE, Attorney at Law, Gale-na, Illinon, will give his attention to the collection of debts due New York Merchants in Galean, Rock ford and Rock Island, Illinon; in Du Baque, Iown: in Platteville, Potosi, Prairie du Chian, Mineral Font and Madison, Wisconstin. Refer to D. A. Cushman & Co.; Doremus, Suydam & Niz-en, New-York

EDWARD C. WEST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AUTON Himois.

HENRY M. COLLIER,

Trusses.

Sooms have been fitted up at No. 3 Verey street, excitaively addes, having a saparnic entrance from the business departation, where a female is in constant attendance to wall upon to not to

WATCHES, IEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.
The subscriber respectfully invite the attention of the subscriber respectfully invite the attention of the subscriber respectfully invite the attention of the subscriber of t

THOMPSON & FISHER, WATCH-MAKERS and Jewellers, are now prepared to sell Watches at rectal lower than any other house in the city. As they recentled the first property of the containty receiving all descriptions direct from the manufacturer in England, France and Switzerland, they are enabled to offer a gary large assortment of Gold Watches from \$510 to \$100 each silver do. frem \$50 to \$90 each—all warranted to keep good time or the money returned. Also, a yery good assortment of Jewelry and Silver Ware very low. N. H. Second hand watches and old gold and silver takes in axchange or bought for cash. Watches, dooks, music boxes and jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted by experienced workmen, as low as any other house in the city. THOMPSON & FIRHER, importers of Watches and Jewelry, wholesals and trail, No. 361 Broadway, N. York, a few doors above the City Houpital.

RICHARD FIRHER, ...

FINE WATCHES.—The subscribers have a spiendid assyrtment of gold and silver duplex and lever
watches, manufactured by T. F. Cooper, M. I.
Tobius & Co. R. & G. Beesler, and John Harrison.
Of Loudon and Liverpool, &c. and are constantly recurring
additions to the same, which they are selling very low, and
warranted good time keepers.

MOTT, BROTHERS,
the new Custom House.

N. R.—We keep the same at 7 Nassau st. opposits
the new Custom House.

which enables us to give satisfaction to all who leave their Watches for repairs.

PATENT OFFICE—Inventors are respectfully informed that E. Jones continues to prepare Urawings and Specifications of every description of inventions at his office. BE Fultons t. from Buildings. N. Y.

The drawings may be lithographed at his did establishment, 125 Fulton at. N. Y. where the best description of Lithographic work is executed on the lowest terms.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New York, Cet. 28, 1844.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. (3) upon the capital stock, payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Now, 4th. Transfer books will be closed from 3th October to 5th Nov. (28N5) By onder, J. J. FISK, Cashier.

If YOU WANT THE BESC SAND IN THE COUNTRY for Parades, Balls, Parties, Processions, Mans Meeting, Secondes, Concerts, Hinney, et call at 48 Broadway, and on

A REAL LUXURY - Wild's Orango Cream Candy, com-prising all the richness of a sweet Havana Orange. It make in your mouth like butter. Sold at 451 Broadway, near Grand-treet.

Plated and Britannia Ware, Speciacles, Pencil-Cases, Plated and Britannia Ware, Speciacles, Pencil-Cases, Mantel Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., which bey are enabled to offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Watches and Clocks carefully regard and warranted.

LOCKWOOD & SCRIBNES, at the old established store, 3% Penri, corner Fulton-street, opposite U.S. Hotel.

DORIC LAMPS, for huming Camphine. These Lamps are simple in their construction, easily trimmed, and give a strong and brilliant light at a small expense. Manufactured and for sale by DLETZ. BROTHER & CO.